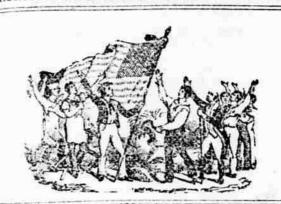
RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

THE FOURTH.

Wednesday last completed the seventy-ninth year of our National Independence. As a nation, we are but seventy nine years old !- barely the limit set to human life! Who, that will look back from to-day, to the time when those brave, determined spirits, whose memories can never die, executed and sent forth to the world the Declaration of Independence-a declaration, not merely that they were, and of right ought to be free, but one which has stricken the shackles from the limbs of man, and has fully enthroned the mind-who, we ask, can look back to that time and witness the struggles and the sacrifices of the fathers of the Republic, and the deep anxiety evinced by them in perfecting the title to the rich inheritance we now enjoy-who can do this, and then lend himself to any scheme, calculated to impair its full force and efficiency, or to retard the mighty march of this great country? Yet do we not see this daily? Do we not see demagogues and tricksters striking, not only at the fair fame of our country, but at its very existence? Ambition and avarice are attempting even the barriers of the Constitution. Look to

"Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition!" It is not our purpose to indulge in gloomy thoughts. We started with a very different object. Our pur-

The manner of the celebration was much as usual, the only distinctive feature being the display made by our two fine military companies. But we will give the particulars in the order of their occurrence,

The ceremonies commenced at day-break with the firing of cannon, followed, at sun-rise, by Divine Service in the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Dr. Lacy officiating. The attendance was numerous, and included the new military company, Independent Guards, J. Q. DeCarteret, Captain, who made this the first occasion for a dress parade. The Corps numbered forty three men, and made a very handsome appearance, nothwithstanding they were not fully uniformed,-some portions of their equipments not having arrived. The uniform is blue throughout, with yellow trimmings, and is trimmed precisely like their seniors in uniform, the Oak-City Guards. On some other occasion, when the Independents are fully uniformed, we shall take pleasure in giving them a more extended notice.

At the conclusion of the services in the Church, the military company marched to their quarters and

At nine o'clock the streets were thronged with eager spectators, for now the excitement became more apparent. The day seemed to be fairly commenced. The cannon's heavy boom was the only competitor with the general hum and uproar of the town. At that time the Oak-City Guards, whom we have before had occasion to notice, assembled at the Capitol Square. This company is gaining strength and reputation upon every additional parade. It numbered this day seventy-one, with several unable to attend. The O. C. G. formed and marched to the Court House, where they were soon after joined by the Independents. Deputy Marshal, G. T. Cooke, organized the procession, which proceeded to the Capitol Square in the following order: Marshal.

Oak City Guards. Independent Guards. Citizens and Strangers. Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution and Mexican

Intendant and Com issioners of the City. Committee of Arrangements. Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. Governor and State Officers.

Orator, Reader and Chaplain. Arriving at the Capitol the railitary formed an open line and the Marshal and his assistants conducted the Orator, &c., to the stand erected for the

occasion at the North-east corner of the square. On the stand, besides the orator, reader and chaplain, we observed his Excellency, Gov. Bragg, Hon. R. M. Pearson and Hon. W. H. Battle, judges of the Supreme Court; several members of the Corpora-

The services at the Capital commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Lacy; after which the Declaration of Independence was excellently read by J. A. Englehard, Esq., followed by the band with the "Star

The orator, J. M. Puttick, Esq., then appeared and acquitted himself in a highly creditable manner. The oration was conceived in good taste, well written, and well delivered. We learn that application was made to Mr. Puttick for a copy for publication, but an excess of modesty induced him to decline the publication. Our reporter, however, was

present and furnishes us with the following synopsis: Mr. Puttick commenced nearly as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Again are we called upon for the seventy-ninth time since we declared ourselves a nation, to offer, up our oblations on the Altar of Liberty. Again have we been cheered and animated by the reading of the instrument that virtually separated us from the mother country .-Again have we assembled to pay the annual debt of gratitude to those heroes of the revolution, who with a "handful of men " withstood the hosts of the British monarch, and who demonstrated, in opposition to the commonly received opinion, that "man is capable of self-government."

This day, set apart for no metaphysical theories to be elucidated, offers to all a grateful opportunity to pour out their hearts in thankfulness to the memory of those who achieved our independence. On this day we review our progress, mark the tenden-cies of the age, elevate our minds by the contemplation of genius and worth and valor and all the no-

prayer to high heaven to diffuse the light of liberty pagainst each other, and divide cur now proud Reand civilization throughout the benighted nations of the Old World, and to vouchsafe to us a perpetual enjoyment of the same.

Mr. Puttick thought that orators upon these occasions indulged too much in immoderate praise of our institutions, without considering sufficiently the causes which originated them. Mere panegyric, he said, unsupported by substantial merit, produces an effect directly opposite to the one intended. He did not say that our institutions are destitute of merit; on the contrary he thought that they justly deserved the highest eulogiums that could be pronounced. But he did deny that those unacquainted with our history, can hear all the unmitigated plaudits which we lavish upon ourselves, without being shocked at our discreditable egotism. If, said he, we would oftener relate the facts, and let them speak our praises, we should escape those bitter invectives and stinging pasquinades which England, burning with envy and smarting with the recollection of her ignoble defeats, hurls at us. If we would do this, the great principles of our government, unassailed and unassailable by the crouching sycophants of crowned heads-would go forth "conquering and to conquer" until the whole world would taste of their sweetness and shout an eternal anthem in their praise. If then, he could succeed in recalling to the minds of his hearers some of the leading events which characterized the American revolution; and in stimulating in them an ardent desire to perpetuate and transmit to posterity the blessings which sprung from that revolution, he would have done all that he expected or wished to do.

Mr. Puttick proceeded to review the history of the events which led to the settlement of the Puritans on the soil of North America, which he traced in a masterly manner-commencing with the Reformation of the sixteenth century. The vestal fire of liberty was nearly extinct in Europe when that Reformation burst upon the world. The revolution in opinion and in thought fanned the feeble spark, and kept alive in a sect its expiring flames. During the imperious reign of Elizabeth the Puritans nourished in their bosoms the spirit of religious liberty. The haughty house of the Tudors ill relished the growing spirit whose tendency was to retrench its arbitrary rule. But persecution only added fuel to the fire. In succeeding reigns the sect increased. Finally, to escape the bitter storms which beat upon them in England, a few emigrants under the cover of night, fled their country, home, friends and kindred, and after lingering for a while in Holland sought the hospitable shores of the New World, where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. "This, said Mr. Puttick, "was not the fight of guilt, but of virtue. It was an humble and peaceable religion flying from causeless oppression. It was conscience attempting to escape from the arbitrary rule of the Stuarts." He detailed the history of the difficulties and dangers—the rise and progress of that infant colony, down to the summer of 1748, when the first seed: of disruption were sown between England and

Our space will not admit of a lengthened report. The orator did great credit to himself and his subject, by the knowledge he displayed of our country's early history. He depicted in glowing colors the struggles and successes of our early fathers, down through the bloody Revolution to its final triumph. Nor was he unmindful of the claims of those heroes who so nobly conducted that dread campaign. He also took a retrospective glance at the mpolicy as well as injustice which England practised n estranging from her the early founders of our country. Not, said be, from any hatred or ill-will to the English nation; because a manifestation of such a disposition at this late day, would betray a want of proper respect for our own government. We are now too proud, even if we felt a disposition to display such a spirit. From our high position we can award praise where it is deserving, and censure where censure is needed. But we must forbear, though we are sorely tempted to follow the speaker. We will hasten to the conclusion.

Mr. Puttick said he should be guilty of an unpardonable omission did he forget to notice the part our own heroic State acted in the struggle for Independence. More than a year before the National Declaration of Independence, the freedom-loving spirits of Mecklenburg, burning with the same zeal to defend their rights, that inspired their ancestors, declared that they were and of right ought to be free. The voice of liberty was echoed over hill and dale; and even the rosy-cheeked maidens, with the nobleness of soul which characterizes the daughters of Carolina at the present day, vowed to surrender neither heart nor hand to any other than he who would manfully defend their country against the aggressions of unprincipled tyrants. And, when in April 1776, the Continental Congress assembled, North Carolina, with the fearlessness which had characterized the citizens of Mecklenburg twelve months before, instructed her delegates, "to shout out, without fear, Independence." Mr. Puttick was aware that an attempt was made by a distinguished statesman to traduce the character of North Carolina, and to deprive her of the meed of praise to which she is justly entitled; truth, though it may be cloud ed for a while by the mists of ignorance and preju dice, rarely fails at last to display itself. The industrious sons of the Old North State have succeeded in establishing beyond the possibility of a doubt, the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Indepence, and to North Carolina, this day, belongs the honor of being the first State in the Union to raise her arm in defense of liberty.

"All hail to thee, thou good old State,,

The noblest of the band. Who raised the flag of liberty

In this our native land. All hail to thee, thy noble sons

The tyrant's fetters from their hands,

At Mecklenburg, they broke. No coward foresight they possessed On peril's brink to pause,

Nor waited for a sister State To lead in freedom's cause.

"Our lives, our fortunes," was the cry "Our honor and our all

We lay upon our country's shrine Obedient to her call.

From every heart the shout went forth No longer shall we lie

Obedient at the tyrant's feet,

Mr. Puttick concluded as follows, repeatedly in-

terrupted by loud applause:-And now, fellow citizens, however pleasing the picture may be that fancy sketches of our country, and however pleased the patriot may be in looking through the interminable vista of futurity, to catch a glimpse of the unequalled greatness at which she may arrive, and when his heart beats with increased emotion at the prospects spread before him, and at one view, as it were, he takes in all the beauties and benefits of the land of his birth, he must not orget that the ocean is made up of times ten thousand rivulets, and that if these are stopped at the fountain heads, the vast sea will be dried up, and what was before a source of happiness, prosperity and pleasure will become one vast desert, spreading destruction and death throughout the world. So, if we do not keep the fountains of civil liberty free and pure, our government must sink down into a despotism that will destroy all the prospects and hopes of the patriot and statesman, and involve in unutterable and inextricable slavery and degradation the whole people of the country. The elements of discord and disaffection which have been sown broadcast over the land must be eradicated, or this revered parent of ours, scarcely arrived at her zenith of glory, will be hacked and gashed to pieces by the understrappers of sectional strife. Already a storm is brewing, to the burst-ing of which all true lovers of the Union look with fear and trembling. The North and the South are becoming more and more estranged each year; and every week we hear the bellowing thunders of discontent issuing from one section or the other. Who can tell the day when the North and South, forgetful of the perils and hardships which our fathers of bler atributes of our being, and breathe a fervent yore underwent, shall be arrayed in deadly hostility

public into insignificant States? Many storms the good old ship of State has breasted; and that she may ride triumphantly through this, is the prayer of every lover of freedom and civilization.

But, continued he, we will not indulge in such gloomy speculations on this occasion. Such festivals, while they give us hope that all patriotism is not lost, nationalize and liberalize us. On this day we feel that we must adhere to the Constitution of our fathers. How glorious will be the result, when the principles of that Constitution will be spread over the world as the waters are spread over the sea! We have no sympathies but with the joys and sorrows of patriotism; no attachments but to the cause of liberty and man. Let us keep in view that which we have this day met to commemorate. At the words Declaration of Independence, Ignorance becomes wise. Wretchedness conceives of comfort, and Despair is visited by Hope. These words, what ear can they offend? Not yours, sons of America, not yours. With joy and gladness can you repeat these words which your ancestors uttered under ban and forfeitures, outlawry and excommunication, in prison and under scaffolds, before the bayonets of tyranny and the threatening thunders of leagued armies. May the light of knowledge so rest upon your minds, and the warmth of honest intentions so actuate you in practically fulfilling the ends of the Declaration of Independence, as did him of the calm grey eye, selected by the Leader of the Ranks of Heaven as the defender of this instrument of a People's Redemption! And may the spirit of freedom which erst guided your fathers, so quicken your exertions, that to you may be given the credit of working out universal happiness and universal

The oration was followed by music, and a benediction by Dr. Lacy.

Shortly after the conclusion of the exercises, the clouds which had been all day lowering over head suddenly burst upon the town, and with but slight intermissions continued throughout the evening, thereby preventing the children connected with the various Sunday Schools in the City from participating in the general festival. In consequence, too, of the rain the illumination and display of fire-works

prepared on an extensive scale, had to be postponed. We cannot conclude without noticing the very handsome treat to the two military companies, furnished by our old friend, Jonn Kane, himself a member of the Oak-City Guards. The entertainment was providea in a new unoccupied house in the eastern part of the town, belonging to Mr. Kane, and was therefore perfectly private. And of the character of the entertainment we need only say that it was in John Kane's best style and abundantly supplied. At this entertainment a fraternization of the Independents and the Oak-City Guards took place. The best of good feeling animated the two corps. Speeches were made by Capt. Harrison of the O. C. G. and Capt. DeCarteret of the I. G. Innumerable toasts were given, and many other speeches were made. The conduct of all was orderly and respectable. And after a vote of thanks and three cheers to the host, the companies formed and

"Each took off his several way Resolved to meet another day.

The O. C. G's marched down to the Executive Mansion and fired a salute in honor of Gev. Bregg, then returned to the Capitol, and were dismissed.

The Sabbath School celebration having been postponed on account of the rain, on Thursday afternoon the 5th, the children of the various denominations in the City assembled at the Presbyterian Church, where a short but excellent address was delivered by A. M. Gorman, Esq., Editor of the Age.

At night there was a display of fire-works in the Capitol Square, a large number of persons being present. Considering the dampness of the weather, the fire-works went off remarkably well. They were under the direction of Mr. William H. Thompson, who thus contributed his full share to the enjoyment of the occasion. About ten o'clock a paper balloon of considerable size was sent up, the wind blowing from the southeast, and wafting it northwest; and this closed the ceremonies and rejoicings.

A K. N. PRESIDENT .- We notice in the last Raleigh Star, an account of a K. N. ratification meeting recently held at Raleigh. This meeting was Burch, Esq., is the same genueman who came into a Democratic meeting held in Raleigh, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Democratic Convention, and attempted to participate and influence the proceedings of that meeting, while he was at that time a sworn member of a secret order, which professes to have risen on the ruins of the Democratic party. Mr. Burch was incontinently silenced.

But we can hardly think that Mr. Burch's assurance was much greater than that of a Congressional candidate who will stand before a Democratic audience, as Mr. Reid does in this District, and vaunt his soundness as a Democrat, while he proclaims himself the champion of a party which openly asserts that it has arisen upon the ruins of the Demo-

Mr. Burch, the K. N. President, was a very eager, and very disappointed seeker after office under Franklin Pierce. The said Franklin Pierce did not give Mr. Burch an office, and therefore he has made an enemy for life, and the Democratic party has lost O. L. Burch. God save the State!

Mr. Burch is a fair specimen of a class-the only class of Democratic politicians that have joined the K. N's. We can spare them, we rather think, and we are certain that even their new allies will soon get tired of their importunities. Wilmington Journal.

The Journal has described Mr. Burch's case with equal piquancy and accuracy. Mr. Burch was very anxious to have the Wake meeting referred to, recommend Mr. Shepard to the Franklinton Convention as a suitable person to be nominated as a Demcratic candidate for Congress; and Mr. Shepard has never to this day publicly disavowed Mr. Burch's course on the occasion. Mr. Shepard was not nominated at Franklinton-but he was nominated at Louisburg, by a set of men appointed in the night and sitting with closed doors; whereupon he accepted, and at once declared the Democratic party "dead party"-the most remarkable case of hasty and sudden party dissolution ever known. An April sun saw that old Democratic party intact, compact, powerful, irresistible—the very party to nominate and elect Mr. Shepard; a May sun saw it " dead" as Julius Cæsar!

BANK OF THE STATE.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina held in this City on Monday last, the charter granted by the late General Assembly was discussed at considerable length, and rejected by a large majority. We learn that it was decided by the stockholders that the State was not entitled to be represented in the meeting. The present charter of this Bank will expire in 1860. This will afford ample time for the institution to wind up, if a charter more favorable (in the judgment of the stockholders) than the one rejected, cannot be obtained from the next or a subsequent Legislature.

We publish to-day, in another column, the letter of Gen. Washington to Governeur Morris, referred to some weeks since, after its appearance in the American Advocate, Kinston. We saw then, and see now no grounds of objection to the sentiments of the letter-though we confess we doubted its genuineness on account of its style. Gen. Washington was right in insisting that the army should not be brought under the control of foreign officers; he felt strongly upon the subject, no doubt, and he wrote strongly. Yet the Editor of the Advocate, if he had looked just two or three pages further on, in the same volume of Sparks which contains this letter, would have found another letter from the great Chief, addressed to the President of Congress, un-

der date "Camp, near White Plains, 24th July,

1778 "-in which, after adverting to the number of

foreign officers in the service, he says: "I will further add, that we have already a full proportion of foreign officers in our general councils; and, should their number be increased, it may happen, upon many occasions, that their voices may equal if not exceed the rest. I trust you think me so much a citizen of the world, as to believe I am not easily warped or led away by attachments merely local or American; yet I confess I am not entirely without them, nor does it appear to me that they are unwarrantable, if confined within proper limits." [See the Writings of Washington, by Sparks, vol. 6th, p. 18.] There are other letters in this volume, in which he speaks in kind and high terms of "foreign" officers engaged in the service. We invite the attention of the Editor of the Advocate to the foregoing extract.

We copy the following, which is admirably to the point, from the last Goldsborough Tribune:

"At the time Gen. Washington penned that letter o Gov. Morris, military adventurers from Europe were flocking to America, and urgently soliciting commissions in the army ; just perhaps, as Americans are, at the present time, soliciting commissions in the Russian army. These foreign adventurers were, of course, a source of annoyance; nor it is reasonable to suppose, that they all so earnestly sought the independence of America, as they did their own aggrandisement. Of them, and them only however did Washington speak, and it is disingenuous in any man to say that, in his letter to Gov. Morris, the great and good Washington had the remotest reference to adopted citizens.

General Washington fought for LIBERTY, civil and religious, and as often as he alludes to the subject, naturalized citizens as "AMERICANS," and in his own language, "welcome to a participation in all our rights and privileges." That he was in favor of immigration, and of laws providing for the naturalizaton of foreigners, is put beyond doubt by the " Decharation of Independence, by the Constitution of the United States, and by "Washington's Fare-

Surely the editor of the American Advocate can perceive the difference between foreigners and "citizens by choice;" and surely he will not attempt to say, that Washington ever uttered a sentiment derogatory to the character of naturalized citizens. We appeal to his candor in this matter, and beg him to confess, as is his duty, that Washington's letter to Governor Morris has no relation whatever to the question at issue, and that while it perverts the language of the "Father of his country," it is doing a gross injustice to a clause of citizens, that were endeared to Washington by their loyality and valor.

We have the constitution, before us-three (at ieast) foreigners signed it! The Declaration of independence lies on our table-eight "foreigners" signed it ! !- "Foreigners" were not wanting in Washington's army, nor did they go unrepresented in the Americian navy.

We cannot, however, elaborate these palpable truths. We will close this brief notice of the letter in question, by the following piece of historical informa-

Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence eight were born in foreign countries, viz : Burton Guinett, Robert Morris, England; James Smith. George Taylor, Mathew Thornton, Ireland ; John Witherspoon, James Wilson, Scotland; Francis Lewis, Wales. Of the Major generals, cleven were foreigners; Lafayette, France; Barons DeKalb and Steuben, Germany; William R. Davis, Wm. Moultrie, England ; Win. Cloghan, John James, Richard Montgomery, Ireland ; Kosciuskio, Poland ; Charles Lee, Wales; Arthur St. Clair, Scotland. Of the brigadier generals employed on the American side in the revolu-Count Poland Horatio Gates, England; James Christie a captain in the Army, was born in Scotland. Of the navy, Paul Jones was born in Scotland, and John Barry in Ireland, Albert Gallatin was born in Switzerland, and Alexander Hamilton in the West Indies.

Such is the foreign catalogue of American patri-

ots. Is it not a proud one? It may also be stated, as undoubted history, that John Paul Jones, a Scotchman by birth, had the honor of hoisting the first flag ever displayed on board an American man-of-war. This was the Colonial flag, which bore the figure of a pine-tree, and the significant device of a rattlesnake, with the words, "don't tread on me!" John Paul Jones also had the honor of first hoisting the flag of the stars and stripes "over the decks of the Ranger

board the Alfred about eighteen months before." WHO IS RIGHT?

with his own hands, as he did the Colonial flag on

"I OWE NO ALLEGIANCE TO ANY MAN OR SET OF MEN ON EARTH, SAVE ONLY TO THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND, SO FAR AS SHE HAS PARTED WITH HER SOVEREIGNTY, TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE CHARGE THAT CATHOLICS OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THE POPE, IS WHOLLY FALSE."

So spoke Judge Gaston in his speech in the Con-

Mr. Kenneth Rayner, and the other crusaders in this "second reformation," believe otherwise. Such declarations are made, say they, to deceive the people; and although the Catholics may swear it, they

The purity of the character of William Gaston, as a Christian, patriot and statesman, cannot suffer much from the senseless diatribes of "small potato" politicians. His name will be revered in North Carolina by men of all creeds and all political parties as a cherished birthright, while the speeches of some would-be-statesmen, will be remembered only for a time, and that with pity and disgust.

Read the speeches delivered in the Convention of 1835 on this same question-the exclusion of Catholics from office-made by North Carolina Protestants, men almost as patriotic as Mr. Rayner, and judge for yourselves, who is right.

THE WEATHER.-For several days past we have had heavy rains -- rather too much, our farmers say, to be beneficial to the crops. The heat preceding these rains was very great. We observe that in New York, Boston and other Cities North, there were many cases of prostration and death from the extreme heat.

The crops throughout the country are represented as unusually promising.

be a large to the service of the ser

"SAM" AT CRABTREE BRIDGE.

The Star and Register have found much encouragement in the meeting at Crabtree Bridge, in this County on Saturday last, which was addressed by Mr. Rayner. The Star, whose Editor was not present, says twenty persons were sworn in; and the Register, whose Editor was present, says some fifteen professed conversion and were Know-Nothingized accordingly. Which is to be believed? We believe neither. The first rumor we had in town was that forty-five had joined-then the number fell to twenty-then to five, two of whom were said to be Democrats. These two Democrats, it was rumored, were more or less "disguised" when they took the oath, having "worried down" a little too much of John C. Moore's "free" liquor; and they afterwards, it is said, stoutly denied that they had ever seen "Sam." How many of "Sam's" devotees were "tight" on the occasion will never be known.

We congratulate Mr. Rayner on his Crabtree laurels. He has done quite as well for "Sam" upon the romantic banks of Crabtree, as he and Mr. Miller did for Flournoy in Virgina. He is at present engaged in the work of carrying the Edenton District for Col. Paine, as he did Virginia for the Know-

CONVENTIONS.

The following Conventions, says the New York Herald, have been or are to be held at the times and places mentioned:

"Vermont Abolition Convontion, at Burlington, June 27, to-day. California Democratic Convention, at Sacramento, June 27, to-day.

New York Abolition Convention, at Syracuse, June 26, 27 and 28. Massachusetts Know Nothing Convention, at Boston, June 28, to-morrow.

Ohio People's Convention, (free soil,) at Columbus, July 13. Wisconsin Republican Convention, (free soil,) at Madison, September 5.

Georgia Southern Union Gubernatorial Convention, at Milledgeville, August 8. New York Democratic Cenvention, (hard shell,) at Syracuse, September 5.

National Know Nothing Presidential Convention. t Philadelphia, February 22, 1856. National Native American Convention, at Wilmington, Delaware, February 22, 1856.

National Know Something Convention, at Buffalo, June 14, 1856. National Know Nothing Council, at New York,

New York Republican Convention, (free soil,) in All these factions and isms are in the field against

the old Democratic national party. Triumphant over them all in past time, the prospect is that the future is as bright for it as ever. The Democratic National Convention will assemble at Cincinnati on the first Tuesday in June, 1856.

NEW YORK SENTIMENT.-Late New York papers contain extended accounts of a couple of suicides in Brooklyn, and of the magnificent burial of one of the parties. A young man and a woman were found dead, locked in each other's arms, in the porch of the house of the young man's father. It appears they had taken prussic acid. The woman was buried with much ceremony, and an impressive funeral sermon was delivered over her by a minister of the Episcopal Church, in which he dwelt upon the power of "love"-expressed his sympathy with the unfortunates, who had loved, if not wisely, yet too well, &c. Upon investigation, however, it turned out that the young man belonged to the fast and bad, and rather ignorant order of New York young men; and that the woman had been for years a common prostitute! Oh ye "whited sepulchres"! Thousands of dollars could be freely shelled out to give eclat and and impressiveness to a funeral over two such persons who had died by their own hands, and to thus gratify the vanity and pride of those who were conspicuous in doing these honors; and yet at that moment there were thousands of virtuous and worthy persons in that same city suffering for the necessaries of life! The New York papers are justly severe upon the whole affair.

.. Who Are They? -The question is no longer the Junius letters?" but "Who compiled those Whig documents against the American party? and, especially, "Who wrote that preface to Mr. RAYNER'S speech in the convention of 1835?"-Register.

Democrats have no secrets like the dark-lanterns, which they wish to conceal from the public eye. "Those Whig documents against" the know-nothings were compiled by the Executive Committee of the Democratic Club; and the preface to Mr. Rayner's speech was written by Frank. I. Wilson, a member of the Committee and Associate Editor of the Standard. It has the approval of all the members of the Committee. The proof of the preface aforesaid was carefully read by Holden of the Standard, and was and is endorsed by him, word by word and letter by letter. It is, indeed, an excellent thing in its way, and strictly true. It is as fol-

"The Executive Committee of the Wake County Democratic Club present to the freemen of the State of North Carolina the following speech, delivered in the Convention of 1835, by Hon. Kenneth Rayner. It is the master effort of that gentleman's life. It gushed, free and blod, from a young and ardent spirit, then unwarped by partizan prejudices, uncon-taminated by selfish motives, and uncorrupted by that "overweening ambition which overleans itself." Disappointment had not then chilled the warm and buoyant heart of youth, and the allurements of office had not tempted him from republican liberality to proscriptive bigotry.

The Committee have selected this speech because they believe it to be the ablest argument within their reach in favor of religious liberty. Mr. Rayner himself, though now fallen from the high estate he then occupied cannot answer it. The Rayner of 1855 connot successfully combat the Rayner of 1835, and we challenge him to the attempt."

We publish to-day, from the Pennsylvanian of the 24th May, the "Address of the Democratic Whig Committee of Superintendence" of Philadelphia, exposing the Order of Know Nothings, and showing the corruptions practiced by it in Pennsylvania. The authors of this Address are Whigs, and gentlemen of high character. They distintly charge BRIBERY and CORRUPTION on the Know Nothings of that State; and they refer to facts to substantiate the charge. What must be the fate of the people of this country if they should fall into such hands as these? May God defend us from the Levins, the Jaynes, the Camerons, the Wilsons, the Colbys, and the Gardners! But these are the allies of Mr. Kenneth Rayner and his friends; these are the leaders of one of his "immense brigades" of Know Nothings, with whom he avows he is acting in concert!

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For the Standard To Hon. Postmaster General:

Sir:-I see you have been written to by Mr. Allen, tendering his resignation nolens volens, (that's latin, I believe,) as Postmaster at this place. Mr. A's services will be greatly missing, though his reasons are all very plausible, prompting him to such a sacrifice—the sacrifice of the wishes of his innumerable political friends; and, the sacrifice, upon the altar of the American party, of a pecuniary consideration of no mean importance—say, about one hundred dollars per annum. It is, then, no more a problem. W. N. Allen, disgusted with his old friends, has gone over to the Knimrod Noodles, (that means Know-Nothings,) and resigned his " lucrative office," as P. M. under Uncle Sam-with the hopeforlorn hope-of holding office, by and by, under one "Sam," said to be a near relative of Kenneth Rayner, and full father to a certain Ned Buntlin, of criminal court notoricty. In view, then, of this sad fact, may it please your honor, I am an applicant for the lucrative vacancy aforesaid. Sirs, I do not consider it necessary to tell you anything about Jef-ferson or Jackson, old School Masters, who had an existence and a death before I had either. They have gone to their long homes, and peace to their ashes. I was taught in a school, over in Warren, near the residence of old Mr. Macon, and the old gentleman used to pet and pat me on the head, and say, "my son, you may grow up to manhood-if you do, live and die a democrat—support your State and national Constitutions—mind my counsel." All the boys in Warren loved old Mr. Macon, and do till this very day. I've kept his advice, and reckon I shall, if Mr. Rayner don't get too thick with me, and honey-fuggle with me, and make me write you a Know-Nothing letter. I don't like Rayner-he's a smooth tongued fellow; and if I wasn't always "watching and a praying," he'd make me commit political sin. These are my "antecedents," up to the time I come to Weldon and went into the fish business, since which I've been doing pretty well until this summer. Rock ain't been very plenty, and Sturgeon ran over my net every second haul. It is said, however, that two bad fish years never

I'm somewhat opposed to many things in politics, the names of which I cannot at this time recollect. I'm opposed to "Sam," the fellow who creeps about over Railroad Bridges, and dodges behind the warehouse. I stand on the broad platform, in front of the new warehouse, where "all who run may" see. I stood out there, in the hot sun, last Sunday, (Sunday as it was,) and proclaimed to every body in favor of a free ride over all the roads.

Sir, these are my sentiments. And I "thank God that a party has sprung up, and that the American party, the principles of which I am proud (a la mode Rayner,) to say to the people of this country, I most enthusiastically espouse," is the party to which you and I, and Mr. Allen, and every true American belong. Equal rights—a rigid construction of a common sense document-opposition to exclusion on account of birth-opposition to religious intolerance as preached by Mr. Rayner and the whole tribe of Sam's-" The Constitution as it is"-these things form a platform, as sound as the heart of oak, and as durable as time, on which I stand-especially if I am appointed to the very LU-CRATIVE office just made vacant by the countryloving patriotic-American, Mr. Allen.

I subscribe myself affectionately yours H. N. ALWAY. WELDON, N. C., July 3, 1855. P. S. If I'm not appointed, I shall go to " Botless

For the Standard.

WHO LIES? In his speech on Wednesday night, Mr. Rayner, the pious father of this "second reformation," as he termed the bigoted and intolerant crusade of the "dark lanterns," said in substance: that those who accused the American party of engaging in a religious persecution against the Roman Catholics, lied

In 1835 this same man said: "An exclusion from the honors, the profits and emoluments of the State IS THE DIGHEST PERSECUTION WHICH PUBLIC OPINION WILL TOLERATE IN ANY CHRISTIAN COUNTRY IN THIS ENLIGHTENED AGE." See Debates in Convention, page 263. In the same speech, in same book, and same page, he further said : "Sir, the exclusion from office for opinion's sake, in this enlightened age, proceeds from the same spirit of bigotry and superstition which has preyed upon mankind from the building of Babel to the present time;" &c. Who lies now? Mr. Rayner said also, that he stands upon the same platform now as he did in 1835. Who be-

MAINE LAW-IMPORTANT. - During the term of the Supreme Court, recently held at Augusta, the case imprisonment for selling a glass of liquor, was tried. Chief Justice Shiply discharged the prisoner on a writ of habeas corpus, deciding that municipal judges and justices of the peace had not the jurisdiction to punish liquorsellers; that it could only be done by indictment and trial by jury in the supreme court This decision completely nullifies the law, so far as the manner and form of execution has been attempted.

BISHOP ATKINSON IN NEW YORK .- On Sunday last, says the Express, the solemn rite of ordination was administered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, at Trinity Church, to seven candidates for the disconite and one for the priesthood. The sermon of the occasion was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of North-Carolina, who selected for his text the 32d verse of the 4th chapter of Luke-"His word was with power." The Express contains a report of the

We learn that Mr. Branch addressed the people with much power and with fine effect at Holly Springs, in this County, on Saturday last. The Democracy in that portion of Wake are already theroughly aroused, and will make themselves felt, as in times past, on the day of the election.

Send in for the documents-Rayner's speech in the Convention of 1835, Kerr's letter, &c., &c.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Third Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the diocese of California, assembled in Trinity Church, San Francisco, on the 9th ult., and adjourned on Thursday to meet again at the stated period, the first Wednesday in May, 1856. Nine parishes were represented in the Convention, two at San Francisco and one each at Sacremento. Marysville, Stockton, Oakland, Nervado, Grass Valley, and Benicia. The next Convention may probably elect delegates to and ask admission into the General Convention of the United States, at its next session.

Near Hilliardston, Nash county, N. C., by H. G. Williams, Esq., Mr. N. M. Harris, to Miss Tempie Ann, daughter of Nicholas W. Arrington, Esq.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATI-CAL SCHOOL, Warrenton, N. C.—R. A. EZELL, rincipal, with a competent Instructor in the Mathematical Department.

The Fall Session will commence on the 9th of July. The number of Students is limited, and every attention is paid to the moral and intellectual training of boys entrusted to TERMS-For Board for the session of 5 months, \$60 00

Tuel and lights in the Room,
Tuition in Ancient Languages and Mathematics,
Tuition in the English Branches,
in the Modern Languages, each,
Tuel at Academy,
June 20, 1955.

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